2: Wiens G-4 (no date) 1954 AF17 South China
Lolo AE4

721 487 Farther up this river is the small valley plain of Hsi-ning village which in Ch'ing times had a population of 2000 households. In 1920 during the Lolo uprising, the tribesmen pillaged it and burnt it to the ground. In recent years preceding 1944, the operation of Han-Chinese settlement societies brought a revival of the village on the old ruins. However, the houses of bamboo and thatch were burnt in a great fire in 1943. New shacks soon sprang up, and in 1944 there was a settlement of some 600-700 people, mostly young males. The district government organized a Colonist Protection Militia which was constantly on the alert day and night to guard against sudden Lolo forays. Hsi-ning is in the heart of the Hsiao-Liang Shan, and the surrounding mountains are inhabited by the fierce En-cha tribe of Lolo. Up the river from this junction town on the Hsi-ning River is the town of Huang-lang, two or three miles from the lake called Ma Hu (Horse Lake). It is the most important town in the eastern part of Lei-po Hsien and has a population of about 1000. The gates are tightly barred at night against the depredations of Lolo bandits. Outside its walls is a fertile plain with some 15,000 acres of land. Ma Hu is five or six square miles in area with clear water surrounded by beautiful mountains.

Lei-po city is built on a level plain sloping gradually from north to south to reach the Chin-sha some five miles away. Rice production here is heavy. The elevation of the city is 4300 feet so that the climate is salubrious. However, successive years of tribal uprisings have caused many people to move away, and the city now has only about 10,000 people.

721 178 In the foregoing account is caught a glimpse of the strong resistance that the Lolo tribesmen of the west have put up against the increasing encroachment of the Han-Chinese agricultural settlers. Their geographical environment has aided them in keeping back the Han-Chinese colonists and in maintaining a resolute independence in their mountain heights. Yet it is here in the Ta-liang Shan, said Eickstedt, that the Lolo are undergoing a drastic pressure, and they themselves are conscious of an early destruction.[39] There is little political organization in the way of federations among the Lolo tribes, and the clans are often fighting one another over land. These interclan quarrels, said Pollard in 1921,[40] in the end will lead to the Chinese rulers seizing the whole

2: Wiens G-4 (no date) 1954 AF17 South China AF17
Lolo AE4

of their land and destroying the independence of "Nosu-land". (Pollard said that the Black-bone Lolos do not use the Chinese term Lolo, but call themselves Nosu). In 1951 the territory of these Lolos was designated by the Chinese Communists as the Liang-shan Yi Autonomous District, a recognition of what had been a de facto situation. (See Map 31).

8. The Geographical and Cultural Composition of Yun-nan.

In Yun-nan the principal settlement area of the Han-Chinese immigrants from the north and more especially from Central China lies on the highland triangle formed by the Yang-tzu or Chin-sha defile, the deep rift valley of the Red River, and the down-dropping escarpment of the Kuei-chou Plateau in eastern Yun-nan. From all three sides of this triangle, valleys reach in that drain off to the Chin-sha, to the Yuan (or Hung) Chiang, and to the Hsi Chiang. These are valleys that are frost-free and tropical, under about 4300 feet altitudes. The highland situation adjacent to the tropics, and the dry sunny winters and mild wet summers of this highland triangle of central Yun-nan, said Wissman,[41] produce low temperature contrasts of a climate comparing favorably with those of East China and North China.

Level land in wide valley basins is available only in the east around the provincial capital of K'un-ming. In the south such land ends in the high basin of Meng-tzu, a mountain-enclosed balcony high above the rift valley of the Red River (Hung Chiang). To the northwest and northeast, the narrowed plateau is cramped by mountain ridges which rise 8900 feet above sea level into the cool zone. K'un-ming occupies the central market situation in the highland triangle. Its rival, Ta-li (See Photo 9), lies at the western end of the highland in a crossroads of trade-routes that give it access to every other settlement compartment. In this western part of the highlands, said Wissman, this basin is hardly a settlement of the Han-Chinese, but rather of the clever, energetic Min-chia, who have not let themselves be pushed from the fertile valley plain into the mountains by the Han-Chinese.

In this triangle, some five of the 11.8 million people of the province live in 1/7 of the area of the province, making for a density of 210 persons per square mile. In